# EXHIBIT 5 FILED UNDER SEAL

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# HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY KEVIN HARKIN - 03/25/2019

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
3	
4 I	FAIR ISAAC CORPORATION, NO. 16-cv-1054 (WMW/DTS)
5	Plaintiff,
6	VS.
7	
8 a	FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and Indiana corporation, and
	ACE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, a Pennsylvania
10	corporation,  Defendant.
11	
12	
13	Monday, March 25, 2019
14	
15	***HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY***
16	
17	Video Deposition of KEVIN HARKIN, taken at
18 t	the offices of Regus, 55 Madison Avenue, Suite 400,
19 N	Morristown, New Jersey, commencing at 9:05 a.m., by
20 a	and before Robin L. Clark, Registered Professional
21 F	Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of
22 I	New Jersey.
23	
24	
25 3	Job No. MP-212897

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1 2	APPEARANCES:		Page 2	1	Exhibit 416 Pro Forma Schedule Bates FED017884_0001 to 0003	Page 4
3		RCHANT & GOULD, P.C. : HEATHER KLIEBENSTEIN, ESO		2	Exhibit 417 Fifth Supplemental Answer	202
		00 IDS Center		3		203
4	80	South Eighth Street		3	to Plaintiff's Interrogatory No. 19	
		nneapolis, Minnesota 55402-2	215	4	incerrogatory No. 19	
5		2-332-5300	_	_	Exhibit 418 Chart Bates FED17883_0001	209
6	nk.	liebenstein@merchantgould.co For the Plaintiff	n	5	to 0004	
7		ror the riametri		6		
8	FR	EDRIKSON & BYRON, P.A.		7	PREVIOUSLY MARKED EXHIBIT	
	BY	: LEAH C. JANUS, ESQ.		8	Exhibit 158 Email dated May 9, 2017	97
9		0 South Sixth Street, Suite		9	Bates FED010033_0001	
10		nneapolis, Minnesota 55402-1 2-492-7349	125	10		
10		anus@fredlaw.com		11		
11	,	For the Defendants		12		
12	ALSO PRESENT			13		
13		AM KOWALCZYK, VIDEOGRAPHER		14		
14	KE	VIN S. MURPHY, ESQ.		15 16		
15 16				16		
17				18		
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20				21		
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	BY MS. KLI	EBENSTEIN:	7			
4	BY MS. JAN	US:	219	3		
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7	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MARKED	5	Page Line	
8	Harkin			6	NONE	
9	Exhibit 403	Amended Third Notice of	15	7	Request for Production of Documents	
10		Deposition		8	Page Line	
•	Exhibit 404	Chart Bates FED017886_0001	20	9	NONE	
11	Debible 405	Chart Dates TED 015010 000		10	Question Marked	
12	Exhibit 406	Chart Bates FED-017912_000	1 51	11	Page Line	
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14 15 16	Exhibit 409	Spreadsheet Bates	110			
15 16		Spreadsheet Bates FED017882_0001 to 20	110	16		
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15 16 17		FED017882_0001 to 20 Sixth Supplemental Answer	153	17		
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	Page 54		Page 56
1	column as well, what is the reason for the N/A	1	mean?
2	in that fourth column?	2	A. Bulk would be expenses that are
3	A. I would have to speculate, I don't	3	incurred in part of running the operations or
4	know.	4	complying with regulatory guidelines that are
5	MS. JANUS: And I just note	5	not at the policy level.
6	that the questions that we have been	6	Q. Can those bulk expenses be linked
7	going through on the realtime	7	to a particular policy?
8	transactions are outside the scope of	8	A. No. Not typically, no.
9	the 30(b)(6) notice, but you can	9	Q. Can those bulk expenses be linked
10	continue.	10	to a product type?
11	BY MS. KLIEBENSTEIN:	11	A. They can be.
12	Q. Is this the sheet you used to	12	Q. Give me an example of a bulk
13	prepare to testify on topic 13, Exhibit 406?	13	expense that could be linked to a product type.
14	A. Yes, it is.	14	A. An example would be an
15	Q. Let's move back to the reporting	15	underwriter's salary who works on a particular
16	that we discussed for Legacy Chubb and Chubb	16	product.
17	today. I understood your testimony to be that	17	Q. On one particular product?
18	internally, Chubb today reports revenues,	18	A. Uh-huh, yes.
19	expenses, losses, et cetera on a	19	Q. Now, let's say that underwriter
20	line-of-business basis?	20	worked on multiple products, could you then
21	A. Correct.	21	attribute that bulk expense to one particular
22	Q. For expenses, explain to me how	22	product?
23	that collection of information and reporting	23	A. You cannot attribute it directly,
24	occurs?	24	no.
25	A. Would you mind clarifying your	25	Q. What other types of bulk expenses
1	Page 55 question when you say "collection of	1	Page 57 can you think of?
2	information"?	2	A. There are premium taxes, licenses,
3	Q. I'll try. Can you explain for me	3	or fees.
4	the accounting methods used to gather and	4	Q. What's a premium tax?
5	report expenses on a line-of-business basis?	5	A. A premium tax is a tax levied by
6	A. So the accounting methods are based	6	typical state jurisdictions over premium
7	on an accrual basis for expenses.	7	written in that state.
8	Q. Understood. I think, I'm wondering	8	Q. For any of those bulk expenses, can
9	how the expenses are tracked and then fed into	9	you would it be possible to attribute them
10	the accounting system.	10	to one particular product line?
11	A. The expenses are tracked as	11	A. Typically not. Unless it's the
12	incurred through a variety of different means.	12	only product line written in that statement.
13	incurred chrough a variety of different means.	13	
14	O Can you tall me about thege		
	Q. Can you tell me about those		5
	different means?	14	expenses to a line of business, is it possible
15	different means?  A. Sure. So, the means are either	14 15	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a
15 16	different means?  A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.	14 15 16	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?
15 16 <b>17</b>	different means?  A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?	14 15 16 17	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.
15 16 <b>17</b> 18	different means?  A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that	14 15 16 17 18	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk
15 16 <b>17</b> 18 19	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.	14 15 16 17 18 19	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular
15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.
15 16 <b>17</b> 18 19 <b>20</b> 21	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?  A. Commissions.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.  A. Along the lines of the same example
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?  A. Commissions.  Q. What else?	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.  A. Along the lines of the same example I gave before, an underwriter or a series of
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?  A. Commissions.  Q. What else?  A. That is probably, that is probably	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.  A. Along the lines of the same example I gave before, an underwriter or a series of underwriters that write products in those
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?  A. Commissions.  Q. What else?  A. That is probably, that is probably it.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.  A. Along the lines of the same example I gave before, an underwriter or a series of underwriters that write products in those lines.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Sure. So, the means are either direct or bulk.  Q. Explain to me direct expenses?  A. Direct expenses are expenses that attribute at a policy level.  Q. Can you give me an example?  A. Commissions.  Q. What else?  A. That is probably, that is probably	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	expenses to a line of business, is it possible to attribute certain, any bulk expenses to a particular line of business?  A. Some of them.  Q. Give me an example of a bulk expense that you can attribute to a particular line of business.  A. Along the lines of the same example I gave before, an underwriter or a series of underwriters that write products in those

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Pages 58..61

Page 60 Page 58 write products to those lines? And what about claims-related 1 0. 2 Α. Correct. 2 expenses? 3 So, three categories I believe you Claims-related expenses are 3 operating expenses incurred associated with the 4 mentioned were premium taxes, licenses, and 5 feeg? handling of claims. 6 Δ. Uh-huh. 6 Give me an example, please? We went through premium taxes. 7 An example would be legal costs 7 8 Licenses, can you define that for me? 8 associated with the defense of a claim. 9 Sure, it's various 9 So let's take each three of these compliance-related licenses that occurs that buckets. So for paid losses, how are those 10 10 losses tracked at Chubb? Are they tracked on a 11 Chubb as an organization would have to pay. 11 12 Give me an example, please? product basis or a line-of-business basis or Producers, producer licensing. 13 13 something else? 14 In the United States, that's The tracking is actually at a claim 14 A. 15 typically a license fee at the state level, 15 level 16 right? 16 And reporting is at a 17 line-of-business basis, correct? Α. Correct. 17 18 0. And then fees, give me an example A. The reporting is at a 18 19 on the fees? 19 line-of-business basis. 20 A. State assessments. 20 What about claims-related expenses? 21 Q. Give me an example of a state 21 Claims-related expenses, they are Α. 22 assessment, an assessment for what? 22 tracked, they can be tracked at a claim level. 23 A quarantee fund. 23 They can be bulk. 24 A guaranteed fund? 24 Is there a typical rule of thumb as 25 Guarantee fund. to when claims-related expenses are tracked at Page 61 a claim level versus bulk? Guarantee fund. Now, let's talk 2 about losses. With the same types of A. The rule of thumb -- typically, 3 questions, how are losses tracked at the Chubb 3 it's not a rule of thumb, I think it's prescribed in accounting guidance, if the 4 company today? 5 There are several components within expense can be directly attributable to a 6 losses, is there one in particular that I could claim, it is tracked at that claim level. 7 7 Q. And what about reserves? answer? 8 8 Reserves -ο. What are the components? Α. 9 So there are paid losses. There 9 Go ahead? ο. 10 are reserves. And there are claims-related 10 I'm sorry. I interrupted you, 11 expenses. 11 sorry. 12 12 So paid losses, I'm going to Q. How are reserves tracked today? 13 suspect those are, that's money given to 13 Reserves are tracked either at a 14 customers? 14 claim level or in bulk. 15 A. 15 And would the same principal apply Correct. the same prescribed rule of thumb, if they can 16 ٥. For loss claims? 16 17 Δ. Correct. be attributed to a claim they're tracked that 18 And what are reserves? way versus if they cannot be, they're in the 19 Reserves are liabilities associated bulk category? 19 20 with future claim payments. 20 A. If a reserve is attributable direct to a claim, it is tracked at a claim level. 21 Give me an example? 21 Your homeowners example from 22 Let's talk about pre-merger Chubb 23 earlier where you had a \$50,000 loss, that 23 regarding losses, would those, is the -- was it 50,000 would be a reserve until the claims are handled the same way? 24 24 25 paid. A. Yes.

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	KEVIN HARKIN		03/25/2019 Pages 130133
	Page 130		Page 132
1	Q. What are those?	1	subcategory of D&O under the line of business?
2	A. That is, that is the income	2	A. Correct.
3	statement captioned for losses related to	3	Q. So, commissions, can you tell me
4	claims and loss adjustment expenses.	4	what type of commissions?
5	Q. Can you give me an example of a	5	A. These are policy level commissions.
6	loss adjustment expense?	6	Q. Commissions to who?
7	A. Legal defense of a claim.	7	A. Agents and brokers.
8	Q. That's what we talked about	8	Q. And G&A, what does that refer to?
9	earlier?	9	A. General and administrative
10	A. Correct.	10	expenses.
11	Q. And so those losses are reported at	11	Q. And what about TLF?
12	the company and so the tracking for these	12	A. Taxes, licenses, and fees.
13	losses, is that on what level are the losses	13	Q. And those are both, are those both
14	tracked that are reflected in this first page,	14	bulk expenses?
15	on a product level, line of business level?	15	A. Correct.
16	A. It's a combination of direct and	16	Q. And on what level are they tracked?
17	bulk.	17	A. We allocate to a line of business
18	Q. And how is it that you were able to	18	level.
19	connect well, let's just take the first	19	Q. When you say "We allocate to a line
20	example under the directors and officers	20	of business level," does that mean they're
21	column, there's about 220K in losses and	21	tracked at the line of business level, or that
22	A. 220 million.	22	they're tracked in a larger bucket and
23	Q. Million. In losses and LAE. How	23	apportioned?
24	were you able to connect that 220 million to	24	A. They're tracked in a larger bucket
25	directors the D&O, the D&O products?	25	and apportioned.
	Page 131		Page 133
1	Page 131 A. The direct expenses are tracked at	1	Page 133 Q. Apportioned on what basis?
1 2	5	<b>1</b> 2	9
	A. The direct expenses are tracked at		Q. Apportioned on what basis?
2	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the	2	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on
2 3	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are	2 3	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.
2 3 4	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.	2 3 <b>4</b>	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. So for the for the G&A, on the
2 3 4 5	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk	2 3 4 5	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those
2 3 4 5 6	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?	2 3 4 5 6	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned?
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned?  A. It's a variety of bases depending
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Apportioned on what basis?  A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned?  A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense.  Q. Give me an example.  A. I worked in the finance department,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of business, right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off of the level of gross written premium and/or bulk reserve associated with each product.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of business, right?  A. It is, yes, directors and officers.  Q. I thought CSI was the line of business and D&O would be the product. Do I have that wrong?  A. CSI is the segment.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off of the level of gross written premium and/or bulk reserve associated with each product. Q. So, let me try an example. So let's say, let's say D&O was 80 percent of Chubb's business. A. Uh-huh.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of business, right?  A. It is, yes, directors and officers. Q. I thought CSI was the line of business and D&O would be the product. Do I have that wrong?  A. CSI is the segment. Q. So, the accounting tracks the bulk	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off of the level of gross written premium and/or bulk reserve associated with each product. Q. So, let me try an example. So let's say, let's say D&O was 80 percent of Chubb's business. A. Uh-huh. Q. Under that methodology, would
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of business, right?  A. It is, yes, directors and officers. Q. I thought CSI was the line of business and D&O would be the product. Do I have that wrong?  A. CSI is the segment. Q. So, the accounting tracks the bulk losses too at the so, now I'm confused. So,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off of the level of gross written premium and/or bulk reserve associated with each product. Q. So, let me try an example. So let's say, let's say D&O was 80 percent of Chubb's business. A. Uh-huh. Q. Under that methodology, would 80 percent of the finance department's costs
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. The direct expenses are tracked at a policy level, so we can aggregate that to the line of business. The bulk reserves are allocated at that line of business level.  Q. And what does that mean, "the bulk are allocated at that business level"?  A. There are direct reserves that are associated with an individual claim, and then there are bulk reserves for those that are not. The bulk reserves that are not attributable to an individual claim by definition have to have the lowest level of granularity, in this case, it's a line of business.  Q. But the D&O is not a line of business, right?  A. It is, yes, directors and officers. Q. I thought CSI was the line of business and D&O would be the product. Do I have that wrong?  A. CSI is the segment. Q. So, the accounting tracks the bulk losses too at the so, now I'm confused. So,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Apportioned on what basis? A. A variety of bases, depending on the nature of the expense. Q. So for the for the G&A, on the G&A expenses, on what basis are those apportioned? A. It's a variety of bases depending on the nature of the expense. Q. Give me an example. A. I worked in the finance department, the expenses for my department, the staff, the personnel, the salaries, we do not do any work that directly correlates to an individual product, so, we allocate our expenses based off of the level of gross written premium and/or bulk reserve associated with each product. Q. So, let me try an example. So let's say, let's say D&O was 80 percent of Chubb's business. A. Uh-huh. Q. Under that methodology, would 80 percent of the finance department's costs

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	Page 134		Page 136
1	Q. So, essentially, G&A is a fixed	1	between the net written premium and the gross
2	cost that gets apportioned in your accounting	2	written premium.
3	methodology?	3	A. The net is the premium net of
4	A. It's a fixed yes, yes.	4	reinsurance.
5	Q. What types of what types of	5	Q. And what I am not an insurance
6	expenses fall under G&A?	6	guru. What does that mean, "net of
7	A. Salaries and benefits for staff	7	reinsurance"?
8	associated with the North America segments. IT	8	A. Reinsurance payments, reinsurance
9	expenses for the applications that we use,	9	premium payments are a reduction of our gross
10	mostly to generate the premium registration,	10	written premium.
11	and policy administration, and the financial	11	Q. Give me an example of that.
12	reporting. Travel, underwriters travel, any	12	A. Of a reinsurance payment? It would
13	specific advertising or consulting costs that	13	be payment to a reinsurer under an established
14	we may have.	14	reinsurance treaty that we have.
15	Q. And what about TLF?	15	Q. So, like another company?
16	A. Taxes, licenses, and fees are the	16	A. It would be to another company.
17	premium tax where we pay on an individual state	17	Q. And so, what about earned premium,
18	basis, and we allocate as best we can to the	18	what's the difference between the net premium,
19	products within that state.	19	earned premium, and the gross earned premium?
20	Q. We talked about those before, and	20	A. Same difference, it's net of
21	so your same testimony about	21	reinsurance.
22	A. Same testimony applies.	22	Q. And where is the reinsurance data
23	Q. About those would apply. Now	23	in this table?
24	expenses incurred. How is what's in that	24	A. The reinsurance data is simply just
25	bucket?	25	the difference between the two.
	Page 135		Page 137
	<u> </u>		
1	A. It's a sum of the two rows above	1	Q. Okay. And so, when it comes to
1 2	A. It's a sum of the two rows above it.	1 2	Q. Okay. And so, when it comes to losses and LAE incurred, how is that I
_			-
2	it.	2	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I
2 3	it. Q. And what is underwriting gain or	2	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.
2 3 4	<pre>it.     Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?</pre>	2 3 4	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross
2 3 4 5	it. Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss? A. That is the underwriting profit of	2 3 4 5	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures,
2 3 4 5	<pre>it.     Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?     A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned</pre>	2 3 4 5 6	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross. If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced
2 3 4 5 6	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus	2 3 4 5 6 7	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross. If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	op. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.  Q. And what information is in the combined ratio?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to premium is a payment, therefore, a reduction in premium. The reinsurance as it relates to loss
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.  Q. And what information is in the combined ratio?  A. The combined ratio is the summation of the loss ratio and the expense ratio.  Q. So, 69.6 percent, that's a combined ratio of the loss ratio with the expense ratio?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to premium is a payment, therefore, a reduction in premium. The reinsurance as it relates to loss and recoveries, therefore, a reduction in your net loss.  Q. Based on recoveries?  A. Based on recoveries.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.  Q. And what information is in the combined ratio?  A. The combined ratio is the summation of the loss ratio and the expense ratio.  Q. So, 69.6 percent, that's a combined ratio of the loss ratio with the expense ratio?  A. Correct.  Q. And so, would it be the lower or the higher combined ratio that reflects a more	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to premium is a payment, therefore, a reduction in premium. The reinsurance as it relates to loss and recoveries, therefore, a reduction in your net loss.  Q. Based on recoveries? A. Based on recoveries. Q. And I notice that G&A and TLF also went down in the net group. Explain that reduction for me as well.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.  Q. And what information is in the combined ratio?  A. The combined ratio is the summation of the loss ratio and the expense ratio.  Q. So, 69.6 percent, that's a combined ratio of the loss ratio with the expense ratio?  A. Correct.  Q. And so, would it be the lower or the higher combined ratio that reflects a more profitable line of business?  A. Typically, a lower combined ratio	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to premium is a payment, therefore, a reduction in premium. The reinsurance as it relates to loss and recoveries, therefore, a reduction in your net loss.  Q. Based on recoveries? A. Based on recoveries. Q. And I notice that G&A and TLF also went down in the net group. Explain that reduction for me as well.  A. That's ever so slightly. Occasionally, you are able to recover certain
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	it.  Q. And what is underwriting gain or loss?  A. That is the underwriting profit of that particular product. It is the earned premium minus the loss and LAE incurred, minus the expenses incurred.  Q. And what information is in the combined ratio?  A. The combined ratio is the summation of the loss ratio and the expense ratio.  Q. So, 69.6 percent, that's a combined ratio of the loss ratio with the expense ratio?  A. Correct.  Q. And so, would it be the lower or the higher combined ratio that reflects a more profitable line of business?  A. Typically, a lower combined ratio would reflect a higher profit.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	losses and LAE incurred, how is that I notice that the net is lower than the gross.  If the difference between the net and the gross is this reinsurance, these reinsurance figures, how how are the losses and the LAE reduced as well?  A. The reinsurance as it relates to premium is a payment, therefore, a reduction in premium. The reinsurance as it relates to loss and recoveries, therefore, a reduction in your net loss.  Q. Based on recoveries? A. Based on recoveries. Q. And I notice that G&A and TLF also went down in the net group. Explain that reduction for me as well.  A. That's ever so slightly. Occasionally, you are able to recover certain expenses under a reinsurance policy. It's
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25 reduction on any policy would have been for a

Q. Explain to me the difference